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REPORT

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REFERENCES
ROUTE

~~7 FEB 1957~~

1. a seven-page report on coal mining activities in the Kizel (N 59-05, E 57-35) area. The report enumerates the mines found in the area, explains the sphere of interest of Kizelshakhtstroy (Kizel Mining Construction) and its position in the general Soviet organization of institutions devoted to supervising the establishment of mines, mentions equipment used, finances, mining hazards, and gives miscellaneous information on the physical equipment under Kizelshakhtstroy's supervision.
2. The report mentions a chemical plant 50 km north of Kizel (N 59-03, E 57-38) at Berezniki (N 59-25, E 56-45), coke works 25 km from Kizel at Gubakha (N 58-52, E 57-34) and foundries in Chusovoy (N 58-18, E 57-48).

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1. Kizel is a rayon center in the Molotovskaya Oblast. The rayon has a total population of approximately 60,000, the majority of whom are engaged in the local production of coal.

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2. The entire region, known as the Kizelovskiy Ugolnyy Basseyn (Kizel Basin), contains the following mines:

- a. Six to seven old mines in the immediate vicinity of the town of Kizel.
- b. About ten mines which have been operated since World War II, in the neighborhood of the town of Koshpash, 12 kms. from Kizel.
- c. Four mines operating since 1950-1951 situated near the country town of Gubakha, 20-25 kms. from Kizel.
- d. Five mines have been in operation since 1947, in

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the neighborhood of Gremyachinsk, which lies 50 kms.
from Kizel, between Gubakha and Chusovoy.

3. Since World War II, large scale geological exploration and in this region has revealed rich reserves of coal, as a result new mine shafts are being constantly sunk in the old locations as well as in entirely new sites, such as near Shumikha village. In early 1954 coal deposits were discovered,

the richest in the entire region, about 12 kms. from the Ilva (sic) railroad station and 30 kms. from Kizel.

4. At the beginning of 1954, there were some 25 mines in operation in the Kizel Basin, of which eight are large mines coming under the general heading of Kapitalnie Shakhti, as follows: Mine No. 6 in the Kizel neighborhood, Mines No. 24, 31, 22, 41, in the Kospash neighborhood, Pervomayskaya in the Gubakha district, and two in the vicinity of Gremyachinsk.

5. The coal extracted in the Kizel Basin is known as P. Zh., and in caloric value, 1360 kgs. are equal to 1,000 kgs. anthracite from the Donbas region. This is the general average standard of the region, but there are a number of mines, such as the Pervomayskaya mine, and the mines in the Gremyachinsk vicinity, which yield a somewhat better variety of coal. Although it is generally free of minerals, continuing efforts are made to improve its quality. At the end of 1953, a special establishment for the classification and cleaning of coal was set up near mine No. 24 in the Kospash

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area, and at the beginning of 1954, work was begun on a similar and larger enterprise, in the T.S.O.F. workers quarter, some 6 kms. from Kizel. Both enterprises will serve the needs of the entire Basin.

6. The sinking and the operation of the mine shafts are handled by two separate bodies. The sinking of shafts and preparation of the mines for operation in the entire basin are handled by Kizel-Shakht-Stroy, which employs nearly 20,000 workers and has a staff of some 200 technical and administrative officials. The trust is directly subordinate to Glav-Vostok-Ugol-Stroy in Moscow, and is one of five similar institutions which supervise the establishment of mines throughout the Soviet Union. In addition to Kizel-Shakht-Stroy, Glav-Vostok-Ugol-Stroy is responsible for the following six enterprises for the establishment of coal mines:

- a. Chelab-Shakhto-Stroy, for the Chelabinsk region and ^{same} situated in the town of the/name.
- b. Yegorshin-Shakhto-Stroy, for the Sverdlovsk region and situated in Yegorshin town.
- c. Dash-Ugol-Razrez-stroy, which is situated in Sterlitamak (near UFA) for the Bashkir A.S.S.R. (Note: the addition of the term Razrez to the name, indicates that the coal in Bashkir lies closer to the surface than in other areas).
- d. Karaganda-Shakhto-stroy, for the Karaganda Basin, and situated in the town of Karaganda.

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e. Krasnoyarsk-Shakhto-Stroy, for the Krasnoyarsk Basin, and situated in the town of Krasnoyarsk.

f. A similar institution in the town of Chita.

7. Of the seven coal regions for which the Glav-Vostok-Ugol-Stroy is responsible, the Kizel Basin is the largest from the point of view of investments, and the establishment of new mines. For the latter purpose, Kizel-Shakht-Stroy was allotted the sum of 150,000,000 rubles for 1952 and in 1953, this sum increased to 200,000,000 rubles. Each year, the enterprise prepares the groundwork for the exploitation of two to three mines. This process, which includes the laying of approach roads, branch railway lines, the construction of workers quarters, etc., continues without interruption, for a minimum period a mine amounts to an average of 400-500 million rubles. (The budget is provided in annual installments,) In early 1954, there were 10-12 new mines under construction, at some to of which mining operations were planned/begin by late 1960.

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8. When the mines are ready for operation, they are transferred to the institution responsible for the working of mines. In the Kizel Basin, this institution is the Kombinat Molotov Ugol, situated in the town of Molotov. All twenty-five mines in operation in the Kizel region at the beginning of 1954, in which 30-35,000 workers were employed are directly subordinate to this institution.

9. In most of the mines in the Kizel Basin, pneumatic and electrical drills are employed, and only three to four mines make

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use of coal combines (Ugolnie Kombayni) made by the Ural-Mash-Zavod, in the neighborhood of Sverdlovsk, which also produces such heavy machinery as bull-dozers, excavators, etc. and by the factory for the manufacture of heavy mining equipment at Kemerovo, in Siberia. These combines are worked by two people and produce 50-60 tons of coal every 8 hours, provided there is no breakdown. It is worth noting that the new mines, and particularly the shafts, are planned in such a manner as to allow for the use of combines wherever possible.

10. There are mines in the Kizel Basin which reach a depth of 500 meters and there are others, such as the Volobarskaya mines, and the 9 Delanka, which have a depth of only 150-200 meters and over which no construction is permitted for fear the mine may collapse. In most of the mines in the region there is a good deal of water and the miners are obliged to work in high rubber boots. In 1952, for instance, a mine was completely flooded and it took 24 hours for pumps to be brought from another mine, some 20 kms. away. Similar instances of organizational mishaps are a daily occurrence.

11. The Kizel-Shakht-Stroy's central storehouses are situated 6 kms. from Kizel, in the Posiolok TS.O.F. quarter. These 12 storehouses, four of which cover 8200 sq. meters each, are situated in an area of 110,000 sq. meters surrounded by a wooden fence, approximately 1.5 m. high. The storehouses always contain a large supply of materials: all types of iron (500 tons, on the average), industrial glass (4000-5000 sq. meters), electric wires and cables

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(approximately 50,000-60,000 m.), tires, gypsum, pipes of various kinds, electric motors, machines and spare parts, etc. A branch line (1400 meters) leads from the railroad station before Kizel from the direction of Molotov to the storehouse area, where it separates into three internal lines, each 300-400 meters long. In 1952-1953, materials used in the establishment of new mines were valued at 50,000,000 rubles per annum.

12. In early 1954, the motor pool at the disposal of Kizel-Shakht-Stroy amounted to 800-900 trucks with a 3.5 to 4 ton capacity. Actually only 300-350 of these were roadworthy, the remainder were either unfit for use or lacked spare parts. Among the latter, which were dismantled for scrap despite the fact that they were still in a relatively good state, were 100 Studebakers.

13. In 1952, Kizel-Shakht-Stroy had a deficit of 53,000,000 rubles, which was brought about by expenses above the plan's figures, by materials spoiled through negligent care, by demurrage, thefts, etc. This deficit is a permanent feature and although the responsible authorities are constantly investigating the matter, the government has no alternative but to make up the loss.

Miscellaneous Information

14. A large plant of the heavy chemical industry is situated in the town of Berezniki-Usiolo, some 50 kms. north of Kizel, on the railroad line to Solikamsk.

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15. Kokso-Khim-Zavod, a coke works, is situated in Gubakha, on the Kizelo-Molotov railway line, some 20-25 kms. from Kizel. Uranium deposits, reportedly of considerable extent, were discovered in the neighborhood in 1953.

16. Huge foundries are situated in Chusovaya, approximately 100 kms. from Molotov in the direction of Sverdlovsk.

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